(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2762.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1799.

HAGUE, October 10.

THE citizens R. de Pineda and W. E. Van Dompeleer, commiſſioners of the executive of the Batavian republic for the organization of an army of armed citizens, have written the following letter to the ſaid executive, dated Haerlem, October 8.

Citizens Directors,

The news which we had the honour to write you this day at noon, are not only confirmed, but this evening a French adjutant-general arrived, with the commandant of this place, Parve, who aſſures us, that *the Engliſh and Ruſſians are fighting againſt each other.* There is alſo a private letter from Beverwyk, ſtating, that the Ruſſians had *revolted againſt their officers*, and killed ſeveral of them, even, as it is ſaid, their general, and that this was the cauſe of their *precipitate retreat.* What is very ſure is, that the Ruſſian officers, priſoners of war, told us this morning, that theſe two days paſt they had had no bread, and that great miſunderſtandings exiſt between them and the Engliſh.

HAERLEM, October 8.

Letter from the commiſſaries of the army to the directory of the Batavian republic.

Citizen Directors,

We haſten to ſend you the favourable news, that the enemy are totally beaten and are retreating rapidly—The French have taken poſſeſſion of Alkmaar and are buſied in following the enemy—We are deſired to ſend directly to Beverwyk 200 men to eſcort the priſoners here. We hope to have the pleaſure this evening to ſend the particulars of the victory which we have obtained.

Eſteem and reſpect,

E. DE PINEDA,
W. E. DOMPSELER.

From Amſterdam they write,

To-day the municipality have publiſhed an account from general De Monceau that the Engliſh have retreated from Alkmaar, and that the French have taken poſſeſſion; that great diſorder prevails in the Engliſh army, and that the Ruſſians aſſaſſinate their officers *; that 800 men, who were taken by the Engliſh, are ſent back unexchanged. The priſoners of the enemy ſay that the battle of the 6th coſt them 6000 men and 15 pieces of cannon. This evening paſſed 23 waggons with wounded Frenchmen.

* *One general has ſuffered, which is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of their retreat.*

ROTTERDAM, October 11.

We have received letters from Amſterdam, by which we learn that the armies are engaged again, and that the French are already in Petten. There have arrived here 507 priſoners, the greater part of whom are Ruſſians. It appears by letters from Alkmaar, that the Engliſh left that town too precipitately to do it any injury. The requiſitions which were laid in the morning they had not time to collect.

October 14.

Yeſterday arrived the firſt battalion of auxiliaries from the department du Nord, 900 men, who are to remain here in garriſon till further orders. To-day came here the firſt battalion of the 22d half brigade, of 980 men, deſtined for Delft.

Advices from the armies all agree, that the Engliſh ſeem to ſhip themſelves, and that our troops are at Petten, and in the Zype; that general Daendels laſt Wedneſday entered Hoorn with his diviſion; that the Engliſh in the night from Friday to Saturday evacuated the city of Enchuyſen, after having burnt the camels (machines to bring large ſhips over the ſhoals of the Pampus) and two Indiamen, and after having moſtly emptied the magazines.

October 15.

While our laſt paper was in the preſs we received the letters from Paris of the 8th of October. Moſtly all the news-papers, eſpecially the ſo called official one, the Redacteur, ſay, that the telegraph had reported that Suwarrow was defeated and had loſt 10,000 men. Private letters, however, do not confirm this, but relate, that the report is premature, Maſſena having only ſent word that he was fighting, that Suwarrow was defending himſelf furiouſly, and that he, Maſſena, thought he would certainly beat the Ruſſians.

AMSTERDAM, October 5.

In the action of the 2d, we took 107 Highlanders who have been ſent to Utrecht. There have juſt arrived here, 100 other priſoners. Within two days 3000 French troops have paſſed this city, on their way to the armies.

The Engliſh are maſters of Lemmer, and have taken poſt in Friesland; from whence they can eaſily march to this city by land. We are, however, continually at work on the batteries upon the dyke at Nearden.

The greateſt loſs in the battle of the ſecond, fell on the French; and the moſt part of the officers of general Brune's ſtaff, have periſhed. Some corps were cut off, ſo that the inundations ordered by us, have been more fatal to us than to the enemy. We were beginning to ſet the water mills at work, but the Engliſh have ſet them on fire with their artillery.

The enemy entered Alkmaar, the 3d inſt. at 5 o'clock, in the afternoon; and we learn, that the head quarters of general Brune has been transferred from Beverwyk to Haerlem; from whence they will be removed here ſhould the enemy advance any further. The Engliſh head quarters we learn, are at Alkmaar; and ſome of their troops have advanced to the neighbourhood of Haerlem. The batteries which the Engliſh erected on the Danes, in the action of the 2d, made great deſtruction among the French.

ZWOLL, (Overyſſel,) October 5.

The Engliſh having made themſelves maſters of all the coaſts of the Zuyder-Zee, in Frieſland and Gueldres, have ſummoned the city of Harderwick to ſurrender.

This day we hear a lively cannonade.

Our loſs in the battle of the 2d, has not yet been accurately aſcertained, and we have had no official account of the ſubject.

This delay is ominous, of its being more conſiderable than the Gallo Batavians wiſh ſhould be known.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, (Rhine) September 20.

We have not received intelligence from Zurich, ſince that city has been occupied by the French: and we have no knowledge of the articles of capitulation. Many of the Ruſſian wounded officers and ſoldiers are here, who in the retreat loſt ſome of their baggage. In the council of war, held yeſterday, by generals Korſakow, Nauendorff and Kienmater, it was reſolved, that all the Ruſſian and Auſtrian troops in this vicinity, ſhould immediately advance.

BOSTON, December 4.

News from Europe.

Captain Howland, who arrived here on Monday laſt, from Hamburg, ſupplied us with papers of that city to the 12th October, from which we have this day made copious tranſlations and extracts.

Captain H. left Hamburg, on the 13th October. The day before he ſailed, he was informed by the Hamburg poſt-maſter, and was requeſted by him to relate it to the American merchants, on his authority, that the mails of that day brought advices, that the Anglo-Ruſſian forces had been defeated in Holland, with the loſs, according to ſome accounts of five, but to others, of ſeven thouſand men. Having thus circumſtantially given the verbal *report*, we ſhall only add, we have no printed nor written data on the ſubject.

From the details which are given in the Hamburg papers (although the official particulars had not come to hand) it is certain that the Engliſh and Ruſſian armies, on the 2d and 3d October, gained a ſplendid victory over the French and Dutch forces. Theſe laſt have been driven from their ſtrong poſition in front of Alkmaar; and have been obliged to retreat from that place, and even from Beverwyk. At the laſt dates, the Dutch head quarters were at Haerlem, leſs than 25 miles N. W. and the French at Purmerend, within 20 N. of Amſterdam—at which time the flotillas of admiral Mitchell were affording a powerful co-operation both on the German ocean and the Zuyder-Zee—and nearly the whole coaſts of Frieſland, Groningen, and Gueldres were in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh navy, and had diſplayed the Orange ſtandard. In Gueldres the town of Harderwick had been ſummoned. On the other hand, it is certain, very numerous reinforcements were marching from the interior of France and Holland.

In the north of Switzerland general Maſſena has been victorious: driving the Auſtro Ruſſians from their poſitions at Zurich, and the canton of Schwitz, to the lake of Conſtance, and even acroſs the Rhine; while in the ſouth, the invincible Suwarrow has penetrated with his uſual celerity into the very heart of the republic, threatening to take ample revenge for the allied loſſes in the north. In conſequence of this irruption of the *reconqueror of Italy*, the Auſtro-Ruſſian army was about to aſſume offenſive operations to aſſiſt him; and was to be joined (October 3d,) by the army of the prince of Conde, and conſiderable corps of Palatines. The French had already begun to retrograde from the Rhine: and the archduke Charles was returning from Suabia to Switzerland—from whence we may ſpeedily expect momentous events.

We have nothing from Italy of importance, if we may except the aſſault of Perignol, in Piedmont. The city of Rome is beſieged by the royaliſts, to ſtrengthen whom, 2000 Neapolitans were on their march. Ancona had not ſurrendered.—The king of Sardinia has arrived at Turin, and re aſſumed his royal authority.

Annapolis, December 19.

We are poſitively aſſured that Mr. Charles Carroll, jun. will be a candidate for Anne-Arundel county, at the next election of delegates to the general aſſembly.

On Monday the 9th inſt. at 12 o'clock, the ſenate, in a body, waited upon the preſident of the United States with the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech in both houſes:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

ACCEPT, Sir, the reſpectable acknowledgment of the ſenate of the United States, for your ſpeech delivered to both houſes of congreſs at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

While we devoutedly join you in offering our thanks to Almighty God for the return of health to our cities, and for the general proſperity of the country, we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calumnies of factious and deſigning men, have excited open rebellion a ſecond time in Pennſylvania, and thereby compelled the employment of a military force to aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws. We rejoice that your vigilance, energy and well-timed exertions, have cruſhed ſo daring an oppoſition, and prevented the ſpreading of ſuch treaſonable combinations. The promptitude and zeal diſplayed by the troops called to ſuppreſs this inſurrection deſerve our higheſt commendations and praiſe, and afford a pleaſing proof of the ſpirit and alacrity with which our fellow-citizens are ready to maintain the authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are ſincerely anxious for a fair and liberal execution of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, entered into with Great-Britain; we learn, with regret, that the progreſs of adjuſtment has been interupted by a difference of opinion among the commiſſioners. We hope, however, that the juſtice, the moderation and the obvious intereſts of both parties will lead to ſatisfactory explanations, and that the buſineſs will then go forward to an amicable cloſe of all differences and demands between the two countries. We are fully perſuaded that the legiſlature of the United States will cheerfully enable you to realize your aſſurances of performing on our part, all engagements under our treaties with punctuality, and the moſt ſcrupulous good faith.

When we muſt reflect upon the uncertainty of the reſult of the late miſſion to France, and upon the uncommon nature, extent and aſpect of the war raging in Europe, which effects materially our relations with the powers at war, and which has changed the conditions of their colonies in our neighbourhood, we are of opinion with you, that it would be neither wiſe nor ſafe to relax our meaſures of defence, or to leſſen any of our preparations to repel aggreſſion.

Our inquiries and attention ſhall be carefully directed to the various other important ſubjects which you have recommended to our conſideration; and from experience of your paſt adminiſtration, we anticipate with the higheſt confidence your ſtrenuous co-operation in all meaſures which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs.

To which the preſident made the following reply.

Gentlemen of the ſenate,

I thank you for this addreſs. I wiſh you all poſſible ſucceſs and ſatisfaction in your deliberations on the means which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs—and I aſſure you, that in all your meaſures, directed to thoſe great objects, you may at all times rely with the higheſt confidence on my cordial co-operation.

The praiſe of the ſenate is judiciouſly conferred on the promptitude and zeal of the troops called to ſuppreſs the inſurrection, as it falls from ſo high authority, muſt make a deep impreſſion, both as a terror to the diſobedient and an encouragement to ſuch as do well.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, December 10, 1799.

At 2 o'clock, the ſame day, the houſe of repreſentatives in a body, waited upon the preſident of the United States with the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both houſes:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

While the houſe of repreſentatives contemplate the flattering proſpects of abundance from the labours of the people by land and by ſea, the proſperity of our extended commerce, notwithſtanding interruptions occaſioned by the belligerent ſtate of a great part of the world; the return of health, induſtry and trade to

those cities which have lately been afflicted with diſeaſe, and the various and inеſtimable advantages, civil and religious, which, ſecured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us unimpaired, we cannot fail to offer up to a benevolent deity our ſincere thanks, for theſe, the merciful diſpenſations of his protecting providence.

That any portion of the people of America ſhould permit themſelves, amidſt ſuch numerous bleſſings, to be ſeduced by the arts and miſrepreſentations of deſigning men, into an open reſiſtance of a law of the United States, cannot be heard without deep and ſerious regret. Under a conſtitution where the public burthens can only be impoſed by the people themſelves, for their own benefit, and to promote their own objects, a hope might well have been indulged that the general intereſt would have been too well underſtood, and the general welfare too highly prized, to have produced in any of our citizens a diſpoſition to hazard ſo much felicity, by the criminal effort of a part, to oppoſe with lawleſs violence the will of the whole. While we lament that depravity which could produce a defiance to the civil authority, and render indiſpenſable the aid of the military force of the nation, real conſolation is to be derived from the promptneſs and fidelity with which that aid was afforded. That zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, of the volunteers and militia called into ſervice, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, is a pleaſing evidence of the attachment of our fellow citizens to their own free government, and of the truly patriotic alacrity with which they will ſupport it.

To give due effect to the civil adminiſtration of government, and to enſure a juſt execution of the laws, are objects of ſuch real magnitude as to ſecure a proper attention to your recommendation of a reviſion and amendment of the judiciary ſyſtem.

Highly approving, as we do, the pacific and humane policy which has been invariably profeſſed, and ſincerely purſued by the executive authority of the United States, a policy which our beſt intereſts enjoined, and of which honour has permitted the obſervance, we conſider as the moſt unequivocal proof of your inflexible perſeverance in the ſame well choſen ſyſtem, your preparation to meet the firſt indications on the part of the French republic, of a diſpoſition to accommodate the exiſting differences between the two countries, by a nomination of miniſters on certain conditions, which the honour of our country unqueſtionably dictated, and which its moderation had certainly given it a right to preſcribe. When the aſſurances thus required of the French government, previous to the departure of our envoys, had been given through their miniſter of foreign relations, the direction that they ſhould proceed on their miſſion, was, on your part, a completion of the meaſure, and manifeſts the ſincerity with which it was commenced. We offer up our fervant prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the univerſe for the ſucceſs of their embaſſy, and that it may be productive of peace and happineſs to our common country. The uniform tenor of your conduct through a life uſeful to your fellow-citizens and honourable to yourſelf, gives a ſure pledge of the ſincerity with which the avowed objects of the negotiation will be purſued on your part, and we earneſtly pray that ſimilar diſpoſitions may be diſplayed on the part of France. The differences which unfortunately ſubſiſts between the two nations cannot fail, in that event, to be happily terminated. To produce this end, to all ſo deſirable, firmneſs, moderation and union at home, conſtitute, we are perſuaded, the ſureſt means. The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and ſtill more, the character of the government which deputes them, are ſafe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honour or intereſt, nothing inconſiſtent with our obligations of good faith or friendſhip to any other nation, will be ſtipulated.

We learn, with pleaſure, that our citizens with their property trading to thoſe ports of St. Domingo with which commercial intercourſe has been renewed, have been duly reſpected, and that privateering from thoſe ports has ceaſed.

With you we ſincerely regret that the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Great-Britain, an article produced by a mutual ſpirit of amity and juſtice, ſhould have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not that the ſame ſpirit of amity and the ſame ſenſe of juſtice in which it originated, will lead to ſatisfactory explanations; and we hear with approbation, that our miniſter at London will be immediately inſtructed to obtain them. While the engagements which America has contracted by her treaty with Great Britain, ought to be fulfilled with that ſcrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our government has ever ſo tenaciouſly adhered; yet no motive exiſts to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt a conſtruction which might extend them beyond the inſtrument by which they are created. We cheriſh the hope that the government of Great-Britain will diſclaim ſuch extenſion, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States, for the removal of difficulties, will ſoon enable the boards appointed under the VIth and VIIth articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed, and bring the buſineſs committed to them reſpectively to a ſatisfactory concluſion.

The buildings for the accommodation of congreſs, and of the preſident, and for the public offices of government at its permanent ſeat, being in ſuch a ſtate as to admit of a removal to that diſtrict by the time preſcribed by the act of congreſs, no obſtacle, it is preſumed, will exiſt to a compliance with the law.

With you, Sir, we deem the preſent period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occurring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world, the ſpirit of war which is prevalent in almoſt every nation with whoſe affairs the intereſts of the United States have any connexion, demonſtrate how unſafe and precarious would be our ſituation, ſhould we neglect the means of maintaining our juſt rights. Reſpecting, as we have ever done, the rights of others, America eſtimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence too complete, that they are only to be preſerved by her own vigilance, ever to permit herſelf to be ſeduced by a love of eaſe or other conſiderations, into that deadly diſregard of the means of ſelf-defence, which could only reſult from a careleſsneſs as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future deſtinies of our growing republic. The reſult of the miſſion to France is, indeed Sir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The moſt pacific temper will not always enſure peace. We ſhould therefore exhibit a ſyſtem of conduct as indiſcreet as it would be new in the hiſtory of the world, if we conſidered the negotiation happily terminated becauſe we have attempted to commence it, and peace reſtored becauſe we wiſh its reſtoration.—But, Sir, however this miſſion may terminate, a ſteady perſeverance in a ſyſtem of national defence, commenſurate with our reſources, and the ſituation of our country, is an obvious dictate of duty. Experience, the parent of wiſdom, and the great inſtructor of nations, has eſtabliſhed the truth of your poſition, that, remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and deſirous as we are, of doing juſtice to all, to avoid offence to any, yet nothing ſhort of the power of repelling aggreſſions will ſecure to our country a rational proſpect of eſcaping the calamities of war or national degradation.

In the progreſs of the ſeſſion, we ſhall take into our ſerious conſideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the ſervice of your country, talents, and integrity which have ſo juſtly acquired and ſo long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow-citizens, atteſt the ſincerity of your declaration, that it is your anxious deſire ſo to execute the truſt repoſed in you as to render the people of the United States proſperous and happy.

The PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Gentlemen of the houſe of repreſentatives,

This very reſpectful addreſs from the repreſentatives of the people of the United States, at their firſt aſſembly, after a freſh election, under the ſtrong impreſſion of the public opinion and national ſenſe, at this intereſting and ſingular criſis of our public affairs, has excited my ſenſibility and receives my ſincere and grateful acknowledgments.

As long as we can maintain, with harmony and affection, the honour of our country, conſiſtently with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war, when that becomes neceſſary—aſſert its real independence and ſovereignty, and ſupport the conſtitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly ſure under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, that we ſhall effectually promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs.

The applauſe of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, ſo juſtly beſtowed upon the volunteers and militia, for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight and propriety from the legiſlature, cannot fail to have an extenſive and permanent effect, for the ſupport of government, upon all thoſe ingenuous minds, who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States. December 10.

By the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND,
December 17, 1799.

To give the people a public opportunity of regretting the irreparable loſs which their country hath ſuſtained by the DEATH of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a meſſage from the legiſlature be communicated to the governor, requeſting him to appoint, by proclamation, a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer, throughout this ſtate, and to recommend it to the citizens thereof to aſſemble in their reſpective places of worſhip, to teſtify, in the moſt public manner, their veneration for his memory, and to derive, from the juſt eulogiums of his meritorious ſervices, the beſt motives for the imitation of his virtues.

The General Aſſembly of Maryland feeling the moſt undiſſembled ſorrow for the irreparable loſs of the illuſtrious Waſhington, and anxious to pay every tribute of reſpect to the memory of the departed friend to his country, do reſolve unanimouſly, That there be immediately furniſhed a ſcarf and hatband for the governor, the preſident of the ſenate, and each of the attending members of the ſenate, the ſpeaker, and each of the attending members of the houſe of delegates, the members of the council, each of the officers and clerks attached to the ſenate and houſe of delegates, the chancellor, and ſuch of the judges of the general court, and all other officers of the ſtate and general governments as are now in the city of Annapolis, to be worn during the ſeſſion as the external mark of their unfeigned grief.

A. VAN-HORN, Cl. Sen.
W. HARWOOD, Cl. Ho. Del.

To the citizens of St. Mary's, Charles, and Calvert counties.

Gentlemen,

THE next election of electors of the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States being not far diſtant; two of the moſt elevated and reſponſible offices under the general government; feeling a ſolicitude for the iſſue, and a continuance of thoſe bleſſings every claſs of the community have felt under our preſent happy conſtitution, and the wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration under it; being perſuaded the political ſentiments of the citizens of the firſt diſtrict of Maryland are in uniſon with my own on this intereſting buſineſs, I have thought proper to offer myſelf a candidate for the next election of electors, to repreſent you in the election of preſident and vice-preſident; ſhould I have the honour of meeting your approbation, I ſhall uſe my beſt endeavours to diſcharge the important truſt with honeſty and integrity.

I am, with high reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
EDMUND PLOWDEN.

December 9, 1799.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 28th day of December, inſtant, for READY CASH, at Mrs. SARAH RAWLINGS's tavern,

EIGHT or ten likely country born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and boys. The ſale will commence at twelve o'clock.

JOHN WELCH.

December 18, 1799.

William Caton,

TAKES leave to inform the public, that he intends, on the firſt of April next, to open tavern in that well known houſe formerly kept by Mr. GEORGE MANN, and now by Mr. JAMES WHARFF, in the city of Annapolis, and aſſures them, that he will always keep an aſſortment of the beſt liquors, and good waiters; and he will uſe his utmoſt exertions to give complete ſatisfaction, hopes for, and ſolicits, the patronage and encouragement of a generous public.

He has rented that elegant and commodious houſe now occupied by Mrs. MANN, where gentlemen, after the above mentioned time, may be accommodated in a private manner, ſeparate from the tavern, by the year, month, week or day, and he pledges himſelf to thoſe who think proper to honour him with their cuſtom, that nothing ſhall be wanted on his part to merit their favours.

Patowmack Company.

THE Stockholders are earneſtly deſired to attend a general meeting at the Union Tavern, in George-town, on Monday the 20th January next, on buſineſs of the firſt importance to this uſeful improvement of finiſhing the navigation and locks at the Great Falls on Patowmack river.

The preſident and directors are anxious to contract for a number of black labourers by the year, and any one of the ſubſcribers will be ready to receive propoſals immediately for the year enſuing, having obtained the ſanction and aid of the State of Maryland, they have no doubt of being able to make punctual payment for all their contracts

JAMES KEITH, Preſident,
JOHN MASON,
WILLIAM H. DORSEY,
JOHN LAIRD,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM,
} Directors.

George-town, December 10, 1799.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on 3d December, a negro man named SAUL, about 23 or 25 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yelloviſh complexion; his cloathing a blue, over jacket, ſtriped under jacket, and gray coating overalls; ſays he was bought from major SAMUEL CHAPMAN, of Charles county, by Meſſrs. WELLBORN and BLAKE, of North-Carolina. His owners are deſired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold agreeably to law for priſon fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

December 5, 1799.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October, a negro man named JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, his wool grown high on his forehead, leaving his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on when he went away and took with him, a blue ſhort cotton coat, a brownish coloured ditto, with metal buttons, old cotton or country cloth breeches, crocus trouſers, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a new match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat, with rimed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots. He profeſſes to be a methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching at night; he may probably have a paſs; his object I ſuppoſe is to go to Baltimore. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, 5 dollars, if 20 miles 10 dollars, and if a greater diſtance the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county.

THOMAS GIBBS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

November 2, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore, and for ſale by

GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated*

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

The aſtoniſhing ſucceſs which has conſtantly attended the adminiſtration of this medicine, emboldens the proprietor to offer a return of the purchaſe money whenever the deſired effects are not produced. Indeed a ſingle inſtance of their failure has not come to his knowledge, where the printed directions have been followed.

A tenth part of the evidence already detailed to the public, is ſufficient to convince even the moſt prejudiced, that this medicine is ſo certain in its operation, and ſo ſalutary in its effects, as to claim the higheſt degree of confidence from the afflicted, or thoſe otherwiſe intereſted in the cure or prevention of all diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, eſpecially thoſe reſulting from worms.

The proprietor offers to the inſpection of every applicant, a liſt of cures with the particulars, longer he is perſuaded than any one will be at the trouble of reading.

AFFIDAVIT OF RECENT CURES.

MICHAEL DUFFEY, reſiding at No. 47, Wilke's ſtreet, Fell's-Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily *maketh oath*, that the following ſtatement is juſt and true.

In the beginning of May laſt, my three children, a boy of ſeven, and two girls, the one five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the ſame time, of a common fever, as I then ſuppoſed; but was ſoon convinced the diſorder was cauſed by worms—they were frequently troubled with convulſion fits, and violent ſtartings in their ſleep, and with almoſt continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngeſt. I made immediate application to a phyſician of the firſt reputation, and his medicines were adminiſtered with a confidence of ſucceſs which only increaſed our diſappointment. The children grew daily worſe, and I was abſolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngeſt ſoon appeared almoſt devoid of animation, and ſcarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this diſtreſſing moment, I was told that HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES had performed many cures in caſes equally deſperate—I immediately purchaſed a box, and gave each of them a doſe, which in a few hours produced the moſt deſirable effects; the eldeſt voided a great number of very large worms, and the ſecond, thouſands of ſmall ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long—in the youngeſt they ſeemed to be conſumed, and had the appearance of ſkins and of ſlimy matter. I repeated the doſe agreeable to the paper of direction, and they all ſpeedily recovered a good ſtate of health, which they ſtill enjoy, though five months have nearly elapſed ſince they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me this 26th day of Sept. 1799.

J. SMITH.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, pally, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid ſtate for external uſe.)

This remedy has performed more cures in the complaints than all the medicines ever before made public—it eminently contains the medicinal properties of muſtard, concentrated in a ſmall compaſs, and entirely diveſted of the impurities ſo abundant in its crude ſtate—the virtues of other powerful anti-rheumatics are combined with it, and render its efficacy unequalled.

THE PILLS

ſtrengthen the tone of the ſtomach, remove cold or windy complaints, promote the circulation of the blood, and inſenſible perſpiration, and by throwing off the redundant humours of the body in this ſalutary manner, effectually relieve the moſt inveterate rheumatiſms, gout, pally, dropſy, &c.

The FLUID ESSENCE

from its warm and penetrating nature, excels every other application for ſprains, bruiſes, chilblains, numbneſs, weakneſs of the joints, white-ſwellings, pains of the back, and rheumatic complaints of every deſcription.

A ſingle bottle or box (or both as the caſe may require) will prove a complete remedy in ſlight or recent complaints, and has never been known to fail, when perſiſted in, to effect a permanent cure in any caſe whatever.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe, with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

DANCING being that which gives graceful motions all the life, and above all things manlineſs and a becoming confidence to young children, I think it cannot be learned too early, when they are once of an age and ſtrength to be taught. But you muſt be ſure to have a good maſter, that knows and can teach what is graceful and becoming: one who teaches not this, is worſe than none at all.

LOCKE on EDUCATION.

MR. NUGENT,

Lately a principal dancer at the theatres of Philadelphia and Boſton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL on Friday the 13th inſtant, at the BALL-ROOM, on the terms of two dollars entrance, and eight dollars per quarter. As Mr. Nugent had no particular city in view when he determined to come to the ſouthward, he has no letters of recommendation to this city, but he truſts the following recommendation from the city of Cork, through the medium of the mayor, will be deemed a ſufficient voucher for his abilities and conduct.

City of Cork, to wit: } BY the right worſhipful John Shaw, Eſq; mayor and chief magiſtrate of the city of Cork, in the kingdom of Ireland:

IT being repreſented to me that Henry Paul Nugent, teacher of languages and of the art of dancing, intending to ſettle in America, is deſirous of obtaining a certificate of his good conduct during his reſidence in this city, I, upon due inquiry, finding that the ſaid H. P. Nugent hath lived five years in this city with a fair character, and conſiderable reputation in his profeſſion, do hereby certify the ſame, that it may be to him a recommendation. In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand, and cauſed the common ſeal of ſaid city to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of May, 1793.

(Seal.) JOHN SHAW, Mayor.

Preſent, EDMOND ROCHE KINSLAGH,
Not. Pub. and Sec'y. to the mayor of Cork.

Mr. Nugent will attend ſuch as may deſire to be taught at home. Commands for him at captain Hanſon's will be punctually attended to.

SETH SWEETSER,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public, and his cuſtomers in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes they will ſtill continue to favour him with their cuſtom, as he ſtill carries on the buſineſs in all its branches in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.

N B. I have juſt received, from Boſton, a quantity of the beſt ſole leather and ſhoe thread, and a few barrels of New-England ſtuff ſhoes, all of which I will ſell on moderate terms. S. S.

November 5, 1799.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an aſſortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain ſilver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

N. B. The higheſt price given for old ſilver.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two men, one committed the 24th of November, by the name of THOMAS COOK, who ſays that he belongs to JACOB MILLER, of Baltimore city; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and well made, about 21 or 22 years of age, and has a ſcar under his left eye; his cloathing is a blue pea jacket, light coloured cloth coat, mixed caſſimer jacket, brown thickſet trouſers, ſtriped cotton and ſilk ſtockings, calf ſkin ſhoes, and white furred hat, and ſundry other cloaths. The other a negro, committed the 7th of December, by the name of ANTHONY, who ſays that he is the property of GIDEON KITTLES, of Frederick county; he is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and well made, has a ſcar over his right eye; his cloathing is an old black hat, Kerſey jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt, corded cloth breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, and coarſe ſhoes. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

December 9, 1799.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber's paſture, on the 15th October laſt, a very large dark brown horſe MULE, with a light coloured noſe; it is preſumed (if he ſtrayed away) he has made up the county, as he was purchaſed in Frederick. Whoever will deliver him to me at Herring Bay, ſhall receive the above reward.

RICHARD CHEW.

Herirng Bay, November 28, 1799.

City of Baltimore.

An Ordinance to authoriſe a LOTTERY, to raiſe a ſum of money to be applied to the defraying of the expences of conveying pure wholſome water into the city of Baltimore, and of diſtributing it into the different parts thereof.

BE *it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore*, That the following be a ſcheme of a lottery, to raiſe a ſum of money to be applied to the defraying the expences of conveying water into the city of Baltimore, and diſtributing the ſame through the city.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	dolls. making	10,000	dolls.
1 do. of	5000	do.	5000	do.
1 do. of	3000	do.	3000	do.
4 do. of	1000	do.	4000	do.
4 do. of	500	do.	2000	do.
20 do. of	200	do.	4000	do.
100 do. of	100	do.	10,000	do.
115 do. of	50	do.	5750	do.
150 do. of	20	do.	3000	do.
4 do. of	1000	do.	4000	do.

To be paid to the poſſeſſors of the four numbers firſt out of the wheel, on the laſt day's drawing, at which time there ſhall not be leſs than five hundred numbers undrawn,

9,600 prizes, of 3 dollars each making	28,800	do.
450 dollars allowed in part of the expences of the lottery,	450	do.
10,000 tickets, at 8 dollars each,	80,000	do.

Six dollars will be demanded at the time of ſale for each ticket.

Prizes to be paid in ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, ſubject to a deduction of twelve and one half per centum.

Such prizes as are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice ſhall be given, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the corporation.

The ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners to carry into effect the above ſcheme of a lottery, *do hereby give notice*, That they have given ſecurity and taken the oath preſcribed by law, for the faithful performance of their truſt, and are now ready to diſpoſe of tickets at their reſpective places of reſidence, and hope from the great utility of pure and wholeſome water for preſerving the health of the city, that the public will encourage the ſcheme, ſo as to enable them to complete the drawing much earlier than the time allowed by law.

JOSEPH BIAYS,
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,
WILLIAM CLEMM, } Commiſſioners.

The commiſſioners have the pleaſure to ſay the lottery will commence drawing next month.

Nov. 16.

Gottleb J. Grammar,

At the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, lately occupied by Mr A. GOLDER, in Weſt-ſtreet,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends, and the public, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment, and has provided good liquors, good ſtables, &c. &c. and hopes, from his aſſiduity, and attention to pleaſe, to give ſatisfaction to all who will favour him with their cuſtom.

Annapolis, November 21, 1799.

NOTICE

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of THOMAS WOOTTON, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce them, properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted to it will pleaſe to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS WOOTTON, Adminiſtrator.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ESTHER NICHOLSON, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, and all thoſe who are indebted on bond, note, or open account, are requeſted to come and ſettle immediately.

N. B. All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing any of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Eſther Nicholſon of William Nicholſon, or any other perſon whatſoever, unleſs they can ſhew a lawful title to the ſame. w3

STEPHEN NICHOLSON, Adminiſtrator.

November 24, 1799

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of ANNE MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in, legally authenticated, according to law, and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted, without delay, to make payment, to

FRANCIS CROMWELL, Adminiſtrator D. B. N. (W. A.)

November 23, 1799.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, called BEALL'S PLANTATION, and BATEMAN'S FIELD (being part of Snowden's Reputation Supported), containing by ſurvey five hundred and ſeventy-ſix and an half acres, two hundred and thirty-nine of which are wood land, heavily timbered with cheſnut and white oak; the remainder is cleared land, and has lain idle a number of years. The entire is well watered by ſprings, and a large ſtream that runs nearly through the centre of it.

This plantation is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco; is a moſt pleaſing and deſirable ſituation, and capable of great improvement, at a ſmall expence. It is ſituated on the Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from navigable water, twelve from the city of Annapolis, twenty-five from Baltimore city, twenty-four from George-town, and about ſeven miles from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne.

The terms will be made known by application to WILLIAM HARWOOD, Eſq; Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber. SAMUEL BRANDRAM, at Dr. Wm. P. Mathews, Baltimore.

October 23, 1799.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has juſt imported, in the ſhip ALEXANDRIA, from LONDON, and the ſchooner BROTHERS, from the WEST-INDIES,

SUNDRY articles of MERCHANDISE, which he offers for ſale, at the moſt reduced prices, for caſh, or ſhort credit, viz.

Ten boxes Iriſh linens, aſſorted, from 1/3 to 4/6 ſterling coſt; five Iriſh and white Ruſſia ſheeting; 20 cwt. patent ſhot, aſſorted, from No. 1 to 7; 50 cwt. white lead, in oil; beſt porter and double Gloceſter cheeſe; 60 boxes white and brown Havanna ſugar; a few barrels beſt green coffee; 50 boxes beſt Spaniſh ſegars.

Alſo on hand, a few pipes three years old Cognac and Bourdeaux brandy, of the firſt quality, and about eight tuns of well aſſorted cordage, and white rope.

November 19, 1799.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 26th of Auguſt, a negro man by the name of ROBERT LOVELESS, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat noſe, middling hollow eyes, a ſmall ſcar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, ſeveral marks on his back, a remarkable ſcar on the right ſide of his upper lip, and a ſmall one on his forehead; his cloathing was a blue cloth coat, with a ſingle row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kerſey waiſtcoat, ſtriped cotton trouſers, ſpotted cotton hoſe, Iriſh linen ſhirt, good coarſe ſhoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he ſaid he was free, and was from Louiſa county, Virginia, had a forged paſs ſigned THOMAS CROWDY; he ſince ſays he is lately from the ſervice of a certain PARK STREET, about ſeven miles from Hanover Court-houſe, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himſelf a ſlave. His owner (if any) is deſired to releaſe him within two months from the above date, or he will be ſold agreeable to law for priſon fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 10, 1799.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, this morning, a negro man by the name of NED, who calls himſelf NED HILL, he is a ſtout, ſtrong black fellow, about five feet nine or ten inches high, about forty years of age; ſaid fellow has a coarſe, hoarſe, and guttural voice, was once the property of Mr. John Brice, of Annapolis, who ſold him to Samuel Ridout, Eſq; who I bought him of; he has a number of acquaintances in Annapolis, and in that neighbourhood; he has a wife at Mr. Joſhua Gaither's, near maj. Snowden's forge; it is probable he may be harboured in that neighbourhood. I will pay the above reward for ſecuring ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, including what the law allows.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forewarned from carrying off ſaid fellow, or harbouring him at their peril. A. G.

October 28, 1799.

THE ſubſcriber has for SALE, looking glaſſes of different ſorts, wire fenders, bellows with mahogany boards, walking ſticks, gauging rods, billiard racks, wood ſaws, trunks, and various articles of houſehold furniture, at the moſt moderate prices.

JOHN SHAW.

December 1, 1799.

I HAVE for SALE, about one thouſand acres of LAND, lying from one to two miles diſtance from Hammond's ferry, on Patapſco; the greateſt part of this land is in woods, and lays convenient to ſeveral landings on Patapſco. It will be laid off into lots from one to two hundred acres. For terms apply to

RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, November, 1799.

To be SOLD,

THE HOUSE and LOT, now occupied by JOHN GWINN, Eſq; in Annapolis. For terms inquire of

JAMES WHARFE.

NOTICE.

AS I contemplate moving to the city of Baltimore during this month, I muſt beg leave to inform thoſe perſons who have favoured me with their buſineſs in this county, that any commands for me left with N. PINKNEY, Eſq; clerk of the council, will be particularly attended to. I ſhall continue my practice in Anne-Arundel with diligence and attention. I will thank my acquaintances, to whom I have lent books, to return them to me before the 12th inſtant.

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

Annapolis, December 2, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE ſubſcriber having been much injured and deprived of the amuſements of gunning on his farms on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, for ſeveral years paſt, by a number of perſons who have made a practice of hunting thereon for the benefits which they derive from marketing of the game killed on my ſaid farms, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting within my incloſures, on the farms aforeſaid, with either dog or gun, thoſe that hunt therein after this notice will have the law put in force againſt them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND.

w7 November 28, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday the 26th day of December next, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. ISAAC SIMMONS, on the premiſes,

ALL thoſe ſeveral tracts or parts of tracts of land, called BIRKHEAD and READ or MARSH LAND, ſuppoſed to contain about 300 acres, late the property of GEORGE GRAY, deceaſed, and mortgaged by him to BENJAMIN MACKALL; the ſaid lands lying in Calvert county, near Hollowing Point, and within one mile of Patuxent river; the ſoil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco, and a great proportion of meadow land may be made at a ſmall expence. On the premiſes are a dwelling-houſe, a new tobacco houſe, and ſeveral negro quarters. It is thought unneceſſary to enter into a more minute deſcription, as any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may view the premiſes, on application to Mr. Simmons, who reſides thereon. The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall either pay down immediately to the truſtee, or bring into the court of chancery on the day of the abſolute ratification by the chancellor, (which will be notified in the Maryland Gazette,) the ſum of four hundred and fifty pounds, and, with good ſecurity, execute a bond to the truſtee as ſuch for paying the reſidue of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within fifteen months from the ſale, and on obtaining the chancellors ratification of the ſale, and on receipt of the purchaſe money, the truſtee, by a good deed to be acknowledged and recorded agreeably to law, will convey to the purchaſer or purchaſers, and his, her, or their heirs, the land ſold to them, and all the right, title, intereſt, and eſtate therein and thereto, of the ſaid Benjamin Mackall, or his heirs, and of the ſaid George Gray, and his heirs, free, clear, and diſcharged of all claim by them, or any of them, purſuant to the decree.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Truſtee.

November 18, 1799.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration de bonis non on the perſonal eſtate of JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the 23d day of May next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1799. Baltimore.

N. BRICE.

Suits will be commenced by the next court againſt ſuch debtors to the above eſtate, who neglect or refuſe to make immediate payment to N. B.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

J. F. HARRIS, Clk.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, jd.

February 8, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780: for which a liberal price will be given by the printer hereof.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to the public, and his cuſtomers in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes they will ſtill continue to favour him with their cuſtom.

He takes this method to inform them that he has removed from his ſtore in Corn-hill-ſtreet to a large brick houſe oppoſite the market, next door to Mr. Jonathan Pinkney's, where he has opened, and now offers for ſale, an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, among which are,

Superfine and coarſe broad clothes,	Mens brown thread and cotton hoſe,
Drab plains & flannels,	Womens cotton ditto,
Stuffs of various kinds,	Mens fine and coarſe hats,
Beſt white ticklenburgs & brown hempen linens,	Brooms and ſcrubbing bruſhes,
Ruſſia ſheeting,	Blackſmith's files aſſorted,
5-4 Iriſh ditto,	Spinning cotton,
Yard wide Iriſh linens,	Sein twine,
Iriſh and Dutch dowlas,	Oſnabrig & whited brown threads,
Corded dimities,	Beſt ſhoe thread in ½ balls,
Ginghams,	Coloured, ſtitching and nuns thread,
Plain & ſtriped nankeens,	Twiſts & ſewing ſilk, and
Striped & white cottons,	an aſſortment of earthen
Stamped calicoes and chintzes,	ware.
Stamped linens and bordered book muſlin handkerchiefs,	

ALSO, GROCERIES,

Beſt ſouchong and hyſon-ſkin teas,	Beſt Liverpool ſalt,
Brown & loaf ſugars,	Bacon,
Coffee & molaſſes,	Herrings by the barrel.

with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh, and on the uſual credit to his punctual cuſtomers.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

THIS is to give notice, that from the variety of misfortunes and loſſes I have met with, I am reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of applying to the general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency, to relieve me from debts I am totally unable to pay.

HENRY GASSAWAY.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

REDMOND GRACE.

Prince-George's county, October 24, 1799.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of STEPHEN JOHNSON, committed on the 17th of Auguſt, who ſays that he is free born, he is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and chunky built, has a ſcar on his upper lip and a great many ſcars on his back, occaſioned by the whip; his cloathing is an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and an old woollen cap. The other committed on the 26th of Auguſt, by the name of WILL NORRIS, who ſays that he was set free by William Darnall, of St. Mary's county, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and ſtout made, has a ſcar on his right hand; his cloathing is a new wool hat, ſtriped ſwandown jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, old ſhoes, with nails in the ſoles. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1799.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.